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Work and Workers.

THE chair of Biblical Literature at Williams College, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Bartlett, is now occupied by Dr. FITE, formerly of Harvard University.

THE London Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, which recently published Professor Sayce's *Higher Criticism and the Monuments*, has undertaken the publication of another progressive work, the forthcoming *Les Origines*, by Maspero. Professor Sayce will edit this English translation.

AN article which should be read by all was contributed by Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., to *The Sunday School Times* for August 18th. It treats of *Archæology as a Factor in Old Testament Study*. It places the reader in the right attitude toward the information which is constantly coming to us from the study of peoples, customs and institutions which were outside of but exerted an influence upon the Hebrew nation.

THE October number of *The Expository Times* contains the sixth and last of Professor A. B. DAVIDSON's valuable articles upon the *Theology of Isaiah 1-39*. Later on he will contribute a series presenting the *Theology of Isaiah 40-66*, which will be awaited with interest. Meanwhile we are promised that other scholars will provide similar discussions of other books of the Bible. Such material in a magazine makes it of permanent value on the reference shelves.

THE third volume of Professor H. B. SWETE's edition of the Septuagint will be published by Macmillans very soon. He is preparing a short, popular Handbook to the Septuagint, and will write the article upon the Septuagint for the new *Dictionary of the Bible* to be issued by Clarks. In a recent note concerning lexicons upon the Greek versions of the Old Testament, Professor Swete says we have only Schleusner's *Thesaurus* (Lips., 1820-21) and Wahl's *Clavis* (Lips., 1853), neither of them at all up to date. The defects may be partly supplied by a diligent use of the new Hatch-Redpath *Concordance to the Septuagint*. We think with him that "the time has now almost come for an attempt on the part of some scholar or band of scholars to provide a satisfactory lexicon and grammar for the Septuagint, based upon the great uncial manuscripts which are now within our reach." But the chief Septuagint scholars of today are in England—are they not the ones to assume this arduous yet glorious task?

A NEW volume of essays by KUENEN has been published in a German translation, edited by Professor Karl Budde, the title of which is *Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur Biblischen Wissenschaft*. The contents are made up of

six lectures contributed between 1866 and 1890 to the Dutch Academy of Science, and of reviews contributed to periodicals since 1885, the time when the new edition of his *Onderzoek* was issued. In the main they are concerned with questions of Hexateuchal criticism, but there are also papers upon other topics, such as the Men of the Great Synagogue, the Composition of the Sanhedrin, the Pedigree of the Massoretic Text, Hugo Grotius as an Expositor of the Old Testament, the *Melecheth* of Heaven in Jeremiah, and the Chronology of the Persian Period of Jewish History. The preface to the book contains Kuenen's two well-known essays on the Critical Method. Professor G. A. Smith, reviewing this volume in *The Expositor* for August, pronounces it to be of great importance and value, an indispensable supplement to the author's larger works. It is so.

THIS month will bring the publication of Professor A. B. BRUCE's study of the Pauline Theology, under the title, *St. Paul's Conception of Christianity*. Although the material has already appeared, chapter by chapter, in *The Expositor*, it will reach the general public only in book form. This latest work of Professor Bruce's will be just as indispensable to the biblical student as is each of his previous books. It will take its place immediately by the side of the writings of Pfleiderer, Weiss, Sabatier and Stevens, and will contribute much to the fuller and truer understanding of Paulinism. The department of study called Biblical Theology is a new science, but as regards the New Testament we have already a library of magnificent treatises. The Old Testament department is not yet so well represented, but the many books upon the teaching of the prophets, the work of Schultze and the forthcoming work of Professor Davidson upon the Theology of the Old Testament will go far toward supplying the lack. Biblical Theology must wait upon the study of Biblical Languages and Biblical History, but although it is the last it is the greatest.

IT is an excellent practice which our theological seminaries are more and more adopting, of inviting to this country for the giving of courses of lectures the most eminent English scholars of the Bible. If American scholarship sometimes suffers by comparison it can only result in good, namely, the raising of the standard of scholarship in this country, and the inspiration of young and old instructors alike to intenser activity and greater achievement. Three institutions have combined to invite Professor W. M. RAMSAY, M.A., of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, to come and lecture before them this Fall—Harvard University, Union Theological Seminary, and Auburn Theological Seminary. Much interest in and appreciation of Professor Ramsay's work has been awakened everywhere by his recent book upon *The Church in the Roman Empire before 170 A. D.*, adding to his reputation for biblical scholarship which he had already won by his earlier book on the *Historical Geography of Asia Minor*. Other institutions than these three ought, if possible, to meet and listen to this eminent Scotch scholar. The subject of his lectures

this Fall in America will be: "St. Paul's Travels—the Narrative, its Authorship and Date." The same series will be subsequently given at Oxford, and then published in book form.

ONLY five months ago the religious world welcomed a new *Concordance to the Bible*, the crowning life work of Rev. JAMES STRONG, S.T.D., LL.D. He, assisted by many skillful workers, had been engaged in its preparation for thirty-six years. A few weeks after its publication he was taken sick, and died August 7th at Round Lake, N. Y., at the age of seventy-two. Dr. Strong was one of the most eminent scholars in his denomination, the Methodist Episcopal, and had had a long, conspicuous and successful career as a biblical teacher and writer. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University in 1844. In 1858 he was appointed to the professorship of biblical literature and acting presidency of Troy University. Ten years later he became professor of exegetical theology in Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., a position which he occupied for many years. He had traveled extensively in Bible lands, and was at one time chairman of the Archæological Council of the Oriental Society. He was also a member of the Anglo-American Commission for the Revision of the English Version of the Bible in 1881. Among several published works his most useful contributions are the *Concordance* just referred to, and his part in the *Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature*, of which he was joint editor with Dr. McClintock.

THERE is no force so strong today in theological thought and investigation in Germany as the teaching of Professor ALBRECHT RITSCHL, who died in 1889. His school is represented by many of the most distinguished scholars in the chairs of German universities, among them Professors Kaftan of Berlin and Hermann of Marburg as theologians, Harnack of Berlin as historian, and Achelis of Marburg in the practical field. The conflict between this school and that of Protestant orthodoxy is radical and intense, with the outcome not yet clear. It is, therefore, a system of teaching or movement which should be well understood. Two very valuable articles upon the Ritschl school have recently appeared, to which attention is here directed. The first is by Professor Geo. H. Schodde, Ph.D., in the *New York Independent* of Sept. 6th. He reviews concisely the personnel, the literature, and the influence of the school, and discusses with disapproval the leading theological tenets and temper of the Ritschlians. The second is by Professor James Orr, D.D., of Edinburgh, in *The Expository Times* for September. Neither does this article sympathize with the school, but it discusses the ideas and teaching of Ritschl at greater length and depth, with insight, skill and wisdom. Together they give a very helpful and trustworthy exposition and criticism of Ritschlianism.

No one who is at all acquainted with the present state of New Testament textual criticism can suppose that we have as yet obtained a final text, a *textus*

ab omnibus receptus. The eighth edition of Tischendorf's text, the text of Westcott and Hort, the Revisers' text, not to speak of many others, have their many differences, for which an adjustment is yet to be found. One scholar gives greater weight to the readings of one manuscript, and another to those of another, so that we seem far from a final text. Still different views of the importance and relation of the various manuscripts may produce still different texts from those we have, and texts which may demand our attention no less than the chief ones now in evidence. Such an independent text is now in preparation by Professor BERNHARD WEISS, whose contributions to New Testament knowledge have hardly been equaled by any scholar. He is eminently fitted for the work he has undertaken. This revised text will be published in three volumes (Leipzig, Hinrichs), and the first volume is now out, containing the Acts, the Catholic Epistles, and the Apocalypse. Henceforth this text also must be reckoned with, and Dr. Weiss will doubtless be found to have contributed not a little to the ultimate text. Of course the variations of reading among the several prominent texts are comparatively few, and, from a practical point of view, quite unimportant. In this respect New Testament textual criticism is in advance of and more fortunate than that of the Old Testament. Nevertheless, the studies concerning the New Testament have more than a scholastic interest and bearing.

THE distinguished German scholar, Professor HEINRICH KARL BRUGSCH, died at Berlin, Sept. 10. He was sixty-seven years of age. The department of Egyptological study has lost much by his death. Professor Brugsch had attained a world-wide reputation by his researches on the subject of hieroglyphics. He was born in Berlin, Feb. 18, 1827, and before leaving the gymnasium evinced his fondness for Egyptological studies by a Latin treatise in 1847 on the demotic writing. His early publications procured for him the patronage of King Frederick William IV., under whose auspices he studied the monuments of Egyptian antiquity in the museums of Paris, London, Turin, and Leyden. In 1853 he made his first visit to Egypt, and was present at some of the most important excavations conducted under the supervision of the French archæologist, M. Mariette. Returning to Berlin he was appointed keeper of the Egyptian Museum there in 1854. In 1860 he accompanied Baron Minutoli on his embassy to Persia, and after the death of the Baron he himself assumed the direction of the embassy. Subsequently he was appointed Ordinary Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Göttingen, and in 1868 Ordinary Professor in the Philosophical Faculty of the same university. In September of 1869 he returned to Egypt and succeeded M. Mariette as keeper of the Egyptian collection at Boulak. He received the title of Bey, and afterward that of Pasha. In September, 1881, he left Egypt in order to give a course of lectures on Egyptology at the University of Berlin. He had published a large number of learned works on the language, literature, and antiquities of Egypt.